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WORLD NEWS

Nanco, Germany, November 7.— Chancellor Marx will run as the lead-ing candidate of the Clerical Center Party in the coming Reichstag elec-tions.—Nance Radio.

Nauen, Germany, November 7.—
The International Chamber of Commerce will hold a husiness conference in America next month at which 40 as ions will be represented.—Nauen Regio.

Berlin, November 5 .- Iu accordance Berlin, November 5.—In accordance with the agreement between Japan and Germany regarding wartime damages, the German South Sone Phosphorite Company has been paid by the Japanese Government I. 250,000 marks as a first instalment of compensation.—Osaka Asahi.

Nauen, November 6.—The deluge in Western Germany is getting serious. The whole district along the Rivers Rhine and Ruhr is inuodated. The

Loodon, November 6.—Sir John Jordan, former British Miniator to China, speaking at the annual-limit of the China Association, declared that Great Britain's position in the Far East" now likely would be streogthened by the establishment of a naval hase at Singapore." Sir John said that China has such large problems of such varied nature that cooted by any central authority is impossible. He vaid that in his opinion a loose federation of provinces under a national tion of provinces under a national government is probably the most that can be expected.—United Press.

Madison, Wiscousin, November 5.—

"The loss of this one battle in an age-long struggle is but an incident," says Senator Robert M. La Follette in a statement issued at the close of the election. "I am enlisted for life in this struggle," he added. Senator Wheeler, Mr. La Follette's runningmate, in a similar statement, declared that the people had voted for reactionary policies, usuely," what they believed would mean a material gain for themselves. The exposure of the corruption at Washington did not make any impression on them," he added, —Kokuai.

Temperature and Rainfail.

ter - NOVEMBER 11. . 924 Blabest, Lowest, Rainfull

HOUR OF HIGH TIDE

) oren	ооп, АГ	lernoo:
(Chemaina (To-morrow)	5.35	6.10
(After to-morrow)	6.00	6.35

Beout (To-merrow) 7.03 (After to-merrow) 7.09

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WEATHER FORECAST.

(SUPPLIED BY THE SECUL. METER LOGICAL OBSERVATORY,)

12. p.m. vesterday to 12 pag. to-day Weather .- Fair, cloudy for a time

Tuesday At noon 44°3' F. Monday Min. 22°6' F.

PRAISE THE GOOD GOD: Make a point more onto the Lord. Error into his gates with thanksgiving. For the Lord is good.—Pss. 100. 1, 4, 5.

The Japan agency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been changed from Kobe to Yoko-hama.

By a presidential decree, says a econt Bordeaux despatch, the German lovernment has lifted the embargo-on gold marks.

The death toll in the pneumonic plague now raging in Los Angele is said to total 28. Nine other persons are said to be ill.

A Tukyo despatch reports thous.

I. M. the Empress will leave for to on the 24th or 25th inst, to visi Momoyama Mausoleum.

Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, wildow of the late President Harding, who has been critically ill, is now re ported to have greatly improved.

Paris reports that it has been pro-visionally agreed that the French and Kuesian negotiations looking towards a settlement of outstanding questions between the two countries shall begin on January 10, 1925.

It is said that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce (Tokyo) has officially sauctioned the establishment of a stock exchange in Otace one of the most thriving commercia contres in Hokkailo.

painter, whose influence on German art was very great during the last decade of the nineteenth century, is reported to have died at Karlsruhe on November 6 at the age of 8

Helping Him Along.-Reporter-"And in what State were you born, professor—" Unless my recolliction fails me, in the state of ignorance." Reporter (scribbling)—" 'Yes, to be sure. And how long have you lived there?"—lowa Frivol.

The Japan Hypothec Baak reports that money invested in loans and debentures during October totalled 81, 950,250 yes, including 860,000 yes invested in local loans; 44,369,000 yes in debentures issued by husiness and banking corporations, and 36,730,050 yes in stocks.

Dr. Kusams, Professor of Koio University, who has lately won great fame by his discovery of the germs of oruptive typhus, says a Tokyo des-patch, has also discovered the cause of measles, which has been known as an eruption, and read it at the fifth meet-ing of the College. It is said that the time-bonoured title of the Pacific Mail Line between San Francisco and Manila is to be changed to the Californis Orient Line by order of the United States Shipping Board. The name of the Columbia Pacific Shipping Company Line operating Shipping Board liners between Portland and the Orient will be changed to the Oregon Oriental Line.

It is matter of current gossip in the London clube, says a recent despatch from there, that the Prince of Wales will abortly be promoted to the ranks of Rear-Admiral and Major-General in the navy and army, respectively. He has now passed the age when members of the British royal smily have resched those ranks in the past. After such promotion it is said he will be entitled to command a squadron afloat or a brigade in the field, though naturally he will never be called on

News emanating from the metropolisatates that an exhibition, designed to give the public an idea of the progress made in the work of reconstruction, will be held early next year in Uyeno park. The prefectural authorities, who conceived the undertaking, have already obtained the approval of the Tokyo Chamber of Comnerce and other organizations of business men in Tokyo and in other prefectures. The exhibits will represent those in-dustrial products which were used in reconstruction work. Tokyo, Saitama, Kanagawa, Chiba, Yamanashi, and biduoka prefectures will be repre-ented in the exhibition. It is said the refectural office, after suffering a less from the Peace Exposition, propose to make this exhibit self-sup porting by setting a high admission of the setting contributions from those interested.

ADMINISTRATIVE READ-JUSTMENT.

TRANSFER OF MR. YAMAGUCHI.

It is said that as part of the coming ilministrative readjustment here the fice of Administrative Inspector will be abolished, whether the report well-founded or not, Mr. Y. Yamaguchi, Administrative Impector, and former Chief of the Political Police Section in the Government-General has been transferred to the home

service, being appointed Secretary in the Capital Reconstruction Bureau. Mr. S. Mayeda, provincial industrial export, was relieved of his office at his on request at the same time

BARONESS SAITO'S LUN-

Baroness Saito gave a luneo Government House yesterday at 12. soon leave for home. Mrs. Arther Hyde Lay, Mrs. Hugh Miller, Mrs W.A. Noble, Mrs. D.A. Bucker, Mrs R. A. Hardie, and Mrs. F. H. Smith were also present. The distinguished hostess was assisted by Mrs. Matsu-mura, Mrs. Hagiwara and Mise Shiha.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF S. M. R.

Tokyo announces that Mr. K. Ohirs, Director of the Sumitomo Bank, will be appointed Vice-President of the South Manchuria Railway Company—a post vacant for months. It is said an arrangement has been roached between Mr. Yasuhiro, President of the Company, and Mr. Egi, Secretary-in-Chief of the Cabinet, thereanent and the appointment will be published in a day or two.

FIRE AT FUSAN.

Fire broke out in the Unnishi Soy revery in Sasendo, Fusan, early on the morning of the 9th inst, and fanner the strong wind prevailing the sames apread rapidly, reducing to the sthe building, a dwelling, and two urchouses before it could be got der. Careless handling of fire on part of a man servant was respone part of a man servant was respon-ble for the outbreak and the loss is limated at 35,000 yen-

OPHUM IN CHINA

According to a Peking telegram via Shanghai General Feng Yu-haiang ordered Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, on Saturday last to wire information to the Color Color.

at Geneva as follows:

1. That China has decided upon absolute prohibition of cutlivation of

the poppy.

2. That a national conference will shortly be held in China to discuss the

3. And that to the said conference

3. And that to the said conference not only Chinese delegates but those of the International Anti-Opium Association will be invited.

In connection with the above, the appended report on the proceedings of the Opium Conference at Geneva may be read with interest.

Geneva, Navember 5.
At the proceedings of the Opiom
Conference to-day, the Japanese Delegate announced that the suppression of opium smoking in Japan was abso-

The atternoon session was occupied exclusively by a written statement offered by Dr. Alfred Sre, of China, which led to a friendly pessage of arms between the Chinese delegation and Mr. Campbell of India. The Chinese statement declared that China was suffering from the acts of india. was suffering from the acts of indivi-ilials over whom she had no control and from the obligation imposed upon her to concede extraterritorial rights to the nationals of certain l'owers. Opium was not indigenous to China hut was introduced from abroad and China's attempt to curtail smuggliog of the drog did not meet co-operation from those Powers whose nationals were engaged in the traffic. The production of opium in China had practically ceased in 1917, when Great Britain had agreed that Indian opium should not be exported to China. No Power was more concerned than China in regard to the total suppres-sion of the use of propared opium, and the result could not be hoped for without the wholchearted co-operation

of all the Powers possessing territorial interests in the Far East.

Dr. Sze admitted with regrets the recrudescence of the culivation of the recrudescence of the cullvation of the poppy in China and of the production and use of prepared onium. In view of the temporarily disturbed political conditions in China, the people were suffering through the smuggling of foreign-grown opium into the country, and also because a large amount of foreign manufactured narcotics was being illegally introduced and sold there.

The statement concluded with the The statement concluded with the suggestion that the smoking of prepared opium be declared harmful, and therefore illegitimate, that the importation of opium, except for medicinal and scientific uses be immediately forbidden, that the export of opium be in the same way prohibited that there turbidden, that the export of opium be in the same way prohibited, that these undertakings be applied to the colonies and dependencies of the agreeing Powers, and that the use of propared opium be forbidden to all except addicts of the drug requiring special treatment.

Mr. Campbell (India) questioned the accursoy of several of the state-meats contained in the Chinese document. He said that half of the opium smuggled into Burma came from China, and that the same could be said of Hongkong and the Straits Settle-

ment.

Mr. Chu denied that he had ever admitted the accuracy of the International Anti-Opium Association's estimate which put the annual production of opium in China at 15,000 tons.

The Conference afterwards adjourned to allow the delegates the opposite the opposi

ed to allow the delegates the oppor-tunity of examining the Chinese state-

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN SENSEN DECIDED.

DEATH OF SENATOR LODGE,

It is telegraphed from Boston that Mr. Henry C. Lodge, Republican Senstor from Massachusetts and for many years Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the American Senste, passed away on the 9th inst. One of the formost American politi-cians and layernakents.

cians and law-makers, the deceased was in public life for more than 45 years. He became a world figure shortly after the Tresty of Versailles saorty after the Tresty of Versailles was adopted when he launched a vitriolic attack on its provisions and became a bitter opponent of the Lesgue of Nations' plan aponsored by the late President Woodrow Wilson. Senator Lodge, perhaps more than any other man, due to his uncompromising opposition, had more to do with the rejection of the League of Nations p possi by the American Congress. If long had been known as a bitter pol-tical and personal enemy of the lat President Woodrow Wilson and his a tack on League scheme is thou, to have been engendered by his a mosity to the the President of United States.

Senstor Lodge was born in 1850 at

United States.

Senstor Lodge was born to 1850 at Boston and was graduated from Harward in 1971 and in 1876 was gracted the Doctor of Philosophy degree by the same university. The same year ho was admitted to the bar. From 1873 to 1877, he was editor of the North American Review and from 1876-1879, of the International Review.

Although his natural bent led him along the lines of literary endeavour Mr. Lodge decided to follow politics as a life work and in 1880 was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. From 1887 to 1893, he was a member of the national House of Representatives. He became United States Senator in 1893, and has been re-elected for successive terms.

Senator Lodge is regarded as a man of hrilliant literary and legislative at-tainments. He is the author of many books, essays and pamphlets on English the author of a book of potity and hallads. Senator Lodge was a member of the Washington conference for the Limitation of Armaments.

TRAIN FIRED ON.

Kokei reports that some one fired a Kokei reports that some one fired a gun at a train running between Tokei and Renan on the Konen Line on the 4th inst. Though some windows were broken, no damage was done to passengers. Strict soarch is now being made for the culprit.

We suspect the bullet was from the gun of hunting novice, many of whom are found all along the railway zones in Chosen at this season. Should our suspicion be justified by further in-

are found all along the railway zonea in Chosen at this season. Should our suspicion be justified by further inquiry the unpleasant incident is a warning to the police. We think it is high time for the police to enforce more stringent restrictions on huntamou with regard to the field of their catteries. activity.

MANCHURIA DAILY NEWS.

MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT REVIVED.

The Manchuria Duily News revive The Manchuria I mily News revive its monthly, Supplement on the I inst. after an interruption of thirtee months and announces that the Supplement will be issued hereafter at the signing of every month. Our Daten contemporary discontinued the Supplement in September last year when the pages heaven weed while Supplement in September last year when the paper became a real daily. The contents of the revived Supplement mostly have reference to comomic Manchuria, and its subscription is 30 sen per month, with an additional charge for postage outside the limits of Manchuria. of Mancharia.

FALL IN SCHOOL AT-TENDANCE.

AN EFFECT OF THE DEOUGHT.

According to an investigation the number of children ceasing to arteral actual is gradually on the increase in North Zeura Provonce. Such children number more than 1, 100 up to date and the reason is a uributed to the It has been decided to provide the city of Sensen, North Heian Province, with a telephone service and to start work on it before long. It is uaderstood that the number of applicants for subscription so far registored is 40.

latest News

CHINESE SITUATION. Tuan Chijui Agalurt Revision in Treatment of Mancha Household.

Household.

Timisin, November 10.

Taking strong exception to the action of General Fring Yuhsiang against the young Mancho Emperor, General Than Chijni has sent a representative to Peking to urge the latter to retract his steps. He is credited with having declared that should General. Prog. paradyt in 18. erented with neving meaner that should General Frag persett in his present attitude, dispite his advice, he would refuse to go to Peking, and that it any circumstances he will strain every nerve to protect the Household

fongola Scandalized at Baoishment of Manchu Emperor.

Mukden, Navember 10.

A certain high official in direct re lation with the Mongulian King is represented as having stated with regard to the banishment of the Mancha Emperor that General Fong ulising was scriously to blame for his action against the Manchu House hold in defiance of the firmly established conditions for its treatment and seeing he was capable of such violence, it was not at all improbable violence, it was not at all impronoun-that he would put the screw on the. Mongolian King. For a long time past the Peking Government had not-defrayed money for the nipkeep-of the Mauchi and Mongolian. of the Marchi and Mongdian Households, causing them no small financial difficulty, and this hal culminated in the banishment of the Manchu Emperor to the great indiguation of the Mongolian King He further stated that should the Peking Government give itself to may greater violence he Mongolian King would advance an army of 200,000 strong into Peking to bring the Gov-

Asp'ration of Sun Yatsen

Dr. Sun Yatsen, at a valedictory meeting for General Chian, commander of the army there and a friend at his, started that the object of his meditated visit to Peking was participation in a round table conference habiter towards the output. ence looking towards the settlement of the situation, from the main and cularged standpoint of the good of China as a whole, but not in the least for any political pound of flesh, and that because the present comp in Peking had been brought about by the combined effect of all and cumbr factors and sircumstances and responsible for the difficulty attendant on the task of achieving a per manent settlement of the situation He, however, expressed his belief the a real democratib and constitutions Government rould be established in two years at least, and it should be me backed by Parliament with People's Party on the andisputed status of a charactjority.

Another Coup Peared.

Auchar Coap Feared.

Mukden, Novmber 10.

Aspiring to wield the military sceptre with General Tran Chijni as head of civil government, General Fong Yuheimig without consultation with General Tran, has organized a new Cabinet forced the Manchin Emperor into isso fixed retirement, and left in stone ipse furle retirement, and left me stone nuturned to increme his influence. Greatly scandalized at this, General Tuan Chijui has asked Marshal Chang Psolin to advance his forces into Peking to hant General Feng over the coals for his insolent act. Marshal Chang is determined to put the crew on Goneral Feng should circunstances demand it, but in such case te latter will possibly join hands with Marshal Wu Prifu, and this all greatly aggravate the situation be bringing about another coup. In spite of this it were Marshal Chang is it present in a definite mind to deal squarely with General Feng. Tuan Chijui lus asked Marshal Chang

A NEW CHINESE HOLIDAY.

Peking, November 17. A Presidential Mandate has been issued decreting that November 11 will be enter the observed as a national holiday in commemoration of the victory of Mukden in the reent civil war.

RETIREMENT OF SECRE-DECIDED.

Washington, November 8, News committing from a reliable source says that Mr. Hughes, Ameri-can Secretary of State, has sheisled to return on March 4 mosts. Calonel Horvey is mentioned us his probable

> RUSSOJAPANESE PARLEY.

Peking, Nuvember 10.
The Russe-Inpances parley dis-continued since the end of last month was resopened at the Japanese Legation this afternoon in consequence of with regard to the final proposals of

> EARTHQUAKE IN POR-TUGAL.

NINETEEN KILLED IN ARGERIA

Nauen, November 11. A severe carthquake was felt at a town on the Tigus 15 miles north-east of Lisbon and usarly all the houses or Lincoln and dearly of the noises there gave away. Citizens at Lisbon are paniestrisken fearing a similar disaster may befull it. A violant quake involving 19 deaths is also reported in Algeria.

TIRADE BY IBANEZ AGAINST SPANISH MILI-TARISM

Takyo, November 10. Schor Vinvant Belasco Ibanez Spanish premier writer, recently arriving in Paris for an indefinite stay under circumstances not far dif-ferent from burishment, has started a movement in favour of establishing republicanism in Spain by means of public speechs and open letters in newspapers. Carrying on his campaign with fiery vigour and great poignarcy, he is overtly challenging King Alfonso and the Premier. He carrier from the learning from the learni erying from the house-tops that the Spanish Government is domning the gorgeons muntle of militar am more completely and the Spanish budy politic is lying prostrate under the livel of tyranny. It is high time, ories he, the evil was laid bare and eradicated. Spain is now on the im-mediate brink of rule, declares he, and to save her King Allimo must be alrugged from the Throne and Primo di Rivera, taking morbid pleasure in the rattling sword be

SNOW IN CENTRAL JAPAN.

TRAPPIO INTERFERED WITH

According to a Hirothinia despatch hails which began to fall in Chyngoko and Kynshu on Saturdny afternoon did not cease on Monday and in cer-Janu villages of Hilia District, Him-alima Prefecture the ground is cover-ed with anow some two feet deep Traffic hetween Sanyo and San-in Districts have been interrupted.

NEW TAILOR SHOP IN SEOUL

POREIGN COSTOMERS WELCOME.

Our realers in town will perbupa be interested to know that a new high-class tailor shop besteecently been opened at No. 310, Kuganenachi 4 chome. The proprietor of the U.S. Tailor Shop—for that is name of the shop—, manel Yasaijiro Noonke, lived in Seattle, U.S. A., for over twenty years as a tailor and is well qualified and able to give all estifaction to bis customera. He says he will be particularly planared to take or lets for women's dreases. ed to take or less for women's ilresses The telephone number of the shop is Honkyoka 2630,

DRY LEGISLATION IN

WHISKY MAY DE BUICH OUT

The first pratical movement towards prohibition in Japan is being mode by the Ministry of Home Affairs, where authorities are reported to be drafting regulations for the controlleg and selling of sake and wine which contain over 25 per cent alchel. Should the regulations be accepted by the movement and promulgated in the form of a law, Japan will be a "hinitral" dry country. Regulations prohibiting the sale of a'cohol with over 25 per cent. alcohol, except for medical purposes, were compiled ten years ago by the Sanitary Bureau of the Home Office, it is stated, but these regulations were abolished on the ground that they were contrary to public, itemand.

The latest argument for prohibition, aya the Japan Tones, is raised by the Social Welfare Bureau of the Home Social Welfare Bureau of the Home Office, which in a survey male through out the country recently has discovered that the majority of delinquent juveniles are children of heavy alcoholic drinkers. Alcohol has also been found to have an exceedingly had influence on these children.

According to the official investigation the ratio of alcohol included in various varieties of saké and wine is:

Strong beer—3.7(3.5 per cent.) Japanier Salé - 12.8(44.3 per cent.) Sweet wine. 4.7(3.7 per cent.) Bys whiskey and gin—40 per cent. Seatch Whokey—55 per cent. Dictilled spirits, branches, etc.—63 per

Distilled sprits, branches, etc.,—61 per cont.

The drinking of alcoholic boverages is almost universal among men in this country, Government officials state, and thus far little effort has been made in prohibit the sale of strong intoxicants. The Japan Students' Anti-Sake League, said to be one of the few bodies working with the local W.C.T.U for prohibition is the most active body at present, it is said.

at present, it is said.

Complete prohibition in Japan is
impossible, it is declared, while present religions continue, drinking sake,
"gift of the Gods," forming an importaut part of many imperial rites, temple eeromonies, and marriage service.

F. C. C. STARTS CAMPAIGN FOR WARLESS WORLD.

Washington, November 8,—Because they believe children will be the anferers if there is a next war, olicing of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches will carry their churchican commission for an "weenty." educational campaign for an "eventually warless world" to the Sunday achools of the country, according to church officials.

Special exercises will be held in Son lay schools throughout the United States to-morrow, the Sumlay before Armistic Day, the latter having been Armistic Day, the latter having been selected as the time for a "mobilizat-ion for international justice and world poses."

The effort to colist the children is part of the general plan for what is probably the greatest educational effort by the churches in this country is heliulf of permanent peace. The chilistment of the young folk will be made through Sunday schools and through the various young people's groups and organizations like the Christian Endeavour, Epworth League, and Baptist Young People's Union.

"Christian international ideals abould be taught to children in Sun The effort to enlist the children is

abould be taught to children in about be taught to children in Suday achool. They are the ones we will pay the bitter cost if there another world war. They are the of who will gain by permanent peac said Dr. Sidney L. Gullek, secret of the Commission in telling of place of the campaign. The children will be a controlled to the campaign.

In a message to Sunday ac teachers, the World Alliance Friendship Through the Churches

he Federal Council of Churches urge

the Federal Council of Churches urged them not to emphasize the horrors of war, but the need of international understanding and goodwill, illustrated by examples of goodwill between playmates and neighbours, as exemplified by she practice of the Golden Rule. "Good Samsritans are needed among nations as well as among individuals," the message says. "The children must be taught that the settlement of disputes between nations can be brought about hy conferences, agreements and courts of justice only if the people of those nations will it.
"The children must realize that war methods of settling disputes are the

The children must realize that war mathols of settling disputes are the ancient and jugan ways of savage not suitable for civelized Christians. This opportunity for constructives work for peace offers probably the greatest step towards a warless world for the next generation."

KOREAN CHILD SOLD TO CHINAMAN.

Another case of kidnapping was reported in Scoul a few days ago. The victim was the six-year-old daughter of a divorced woman named Choi living in Renchido on the 4th inst, her former hushaud entions the girl away from her house and sold her to a Chinese laker in Shoro dori for 25 yes. The police, informed of this, arrested the Chinese and the cruel father and sent the girl back to her mother.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. Nishimira, Director of the In-dustrial Bureau, who left town for Kinson on business, will return to-

Mr. Thomas Hobbs of the British Mr. Thomas Hobbs of the British and Foreign Bible Society here, and Mrs. Holdis will shortly leave for Britain un a furlough. Mr. Han Sang Yong, President of the Honsing Bank, returned to town from Tokyo on Sanday evening.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Mumlay's issue of the Dong-a Upo and the Sitai Upa, vernacular dailies published in town, were suppressed by the ceasor for clutaining provocative

Hearing that the fifteen-year-old on of Mr. Kim Yung Whan, member if the Central Council, is missing, the olice are making a search for him. He is supposed to have been kidapaped.

A boat laden with a large quantity forceals while being rowed from this to Chemulpo a few days ago was apsized off Bunkuku. Men in a hurriane. The sailors escaped by swimm-

The corpse of a men was found near fumonji in Shaetanri, outside Scott, a the afternoon of the 9th inst. The only could not be identified, but judg-ing from the toea is supposed to be hat of a Japanese about 38 years of

In commemosation of the tenth un-niversary of the establishment of the Central Kindergarten, a concert was given in the Public Hall on Monday evening by the kundergarten children and students of the normal course of the kindergarten.

Owing to the cold snap of the past few days two Kureans were found frozen to death, one in Horaicho and the other in Susetauri outside the East One on Sunday last. Their names and addresses could not be accertained to their badies were handed over to the Seoul Profestural Other for hurial.

A mute has been in Scoul for the A mute hea been in Scoul for the past few months making house to hones visits and legging by showing a note to the effect that he was a student of a certain common school, but was obliged to leave school as he suddenly became dumb after a serious and leggent has a few loss and loss over he illness. A few days ago, however, he was arrested and proved to be not a mitte, but an arrested and proved to be not a mitte, but an arrested and proved to asked Eum Hong Kyu, aged 22. THE CHOSEN INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD

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PERSHING ELATED OVER

Washington, D.C., September 13—General Pershine, passed to the retired list of the army to-day, eatisfied that the mission be ret for hinself when he turned his face homeward from France—establishment of a national defense system to safeguard the nation in luture against any such confusion and turnoil of impoverished preparation as it know in 1917-18—was on the roal to accomplishment.

The former commander of the American army in France was at his desk

The former commander of the American army in France was at his desk as usual, although he had only a half-day longer of active service to give. He found the officers of the war detartment awaiting him to pay their respects, and upon his desk a mass of messages and letters of greeting that gave witness to his high place in world

esteem.

He found also more complete reports testifying to the success of the defense test yesternlay than were available at midnight, when he finally concluded his part in the one-slay tryout of the national defense system that he has personally fostered and ampervised through its initial phases.

OUNERAL IN JUNICANT.

He was happy as a boy over the showing made all over the country and at the evidence of patriotism shown by the millions of men and women who

by the millions of men and women who participated in the exercises.

If General Pershing feels that the test ilemonstrated conclinively that the American people desired some such ilemocratic and workable programme as has been devised under his guidance to be a part of the permanent policy of the nation. He believes that amendate the person of the permanent policy of the nation. of the nation. He believes that an-mual tests of the sort conducted yester-day should and will become a part of the nation's life. And he also be-lieves that there is no necessity for congress to make appropriations to pay expenses for such tests, as the voluntary contribution of services by

veluntary contribution of services by enous of all ranks and occupations everywhere is the keynote of the system that has been planned.

To-day's additional reports on the test showed that the number of regular army troops mustered for the day was 92,531; national guant, 167,633, and organized reserves, 49,168.

"Volunteers to fill the ranks of these forces exceeded 1,000,000," the war depertment's statement said.

Milliams of other citizens heades the

Millions of other citizens hesides the wohnteers shared in the exercises, and many communities remain to be heard from. The war department officials are confident that the final check-up will show that the full wartime strength provided for in the organization tables of the three-part army, more than 2,000,000 men, was actually assembled during the day. Yet this was accomplished, they pointed out, without the expenditure by the government of a single cent soids from ordinary peacetime appropriations for the army.

HUGE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

The two million figure means the filling up for the day of every unit provided for in the organization tables, the great majority of which never will actually organized except in the nt of war. It means also that for one day the United States had one any time of the states and olled a volunteer army twice the of the force for which it has erve supplies arms and equipment slorage. At the close of the war erve stocks sufficient to furnish inital equipment for 1,000,000 men were set aside and all in excess of that amount was disposed of as an rplus. In its recapitulation to also of the defense test the war department said. "The wast majority of public offici-als and practically the entire member-able of partials exceptions department.

als and practically the entire membership of patriotic societies devoted thomselves to making the test a success. Every community in this country can pioture what happened in it on September 12. Multiplying this picture by the number of communities in the country, the average citizen can visualite the national response to the observe test.

the defense test."

The statement then recapitulated the citizen participation aside from the one-day volunteers and outlined the programmes followed in a score or

note of the larger communities. It added, however, that the test was not nearly an opportunity for such exercises, but was "a serious effort to decomine the weak points in our near upon co-operative community effort."

"As a test of the adaptability of the decomines that the consequence of the file of the decomined to the consequence of the file operated by the consequence of the file.

"As a test of the adaptaminy of the plane repared by the general stoff it has been effectively demonstrated that there plans...are cound and well adapted to the psychology and tem-perament of our people and to our form of government," the statement continued.— Oregonia.

THE FIGHT AGAINST LEPROSY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, October 10.—The leper colony at Culion is the one outstanding example of an organized attempt to stump out leprosy, according to Mr-Frank Oldrieve, secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, who has just returned from Culion where he went to gather data to heave disconnection with the flight

Collon where he went to gather data to be used in connexion with the flight against kposy in India.

Mr. Oldrieve, who has spent most effective means of treating leprosy, is returning from England, where the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association recently decided to improve the an intensive command. inaugurate an intensive campaign against leprosy in the British domi-

nions.
"The "The new campaign is needed because there are more lepers in the British Empire than under any other flag," said Mr. Othirieve. In India alone there are more than 500,000 lepers and in the city of Calcutta there are 1,100 lepers begging on the streets. In all India there are perhaps, more than 50,000 leper and begging lepers who constitute a serious menece to the people among whom they are allowed to live.

"The new campaign is peeled he-

allowed to live.

"The new campaign is needed hecause, in the light of recent research,
the elimination of leprosy is practicable. Though contagious it is not
hereditary. Leprosy can be stamped
out in the greater part of the British
Empire prohably within three decades
if the right steps arl taken now. But
this and are mixed obligantherous and to this end organized philantheropy and research are no less essential than government effort."

Mr. Ohlrieve was much impressed by the policy of segregation of lepers which is carried on in the Philippines. this and he had not seen a leper on the street or on the highway in the Philippines, while in India they are everywhere. They practice in the Philippines is to collect lepers Philippines is to collect lepers wherever found and transport them to Calian for treatment.

"Segregation has been successful

"Segregation has been successful in helping to stamp out the disease in Great Britain, in Norway and other countries, but in countries such as Imlia and tropical Africa, where the numbers of lepers and imalequacy of finds precluile at present the segregation of more than a small proportion it will be necessary to establish leprosy outpatient clinics in connection with central and other hospitals," said Mr. Oldrive. with central Mr. Ohlrive.

THE CARE OF THE CHILDREN.

The most distressing thing that he saw in Culion was the many children who are still living with their leper parents.

"The children of lepers, especially those who are healthy, should have more attention paid to them and more money ought to be available so that they may be kept by themselves and thus saved from developing the side of the saved from developing the saved from the saved from developing the saved from this saved from reverbing the ins-case" and Mr. Oldrieve. "It is very and to see so many child lepers at Collect. The healthy children of lepers might well be kept at Collon, in a special home, until they reach the age of 10 or 12 years and then they might be transferred to a special home, perhaps near Minila, where they could faight their education and be fitted for some useful work in the

Community.

There are now 5,166 lepers in the Culion colony and of these 2,866 are receiving regular treatment. From January to October of this year, 194

lepers have been released from Culion

AMERICA AND ITALY COM-PETE FOR A FAMOUS PICTURE.

PETE FOR A PARADES
THETURE.

Rome.—Some years ago a noted
Florentine articlealer acquired a pieture by Jacopo da Pontormo, a fauons artist in his day and a follower of
Michael Angelo. A careful examination of the panel revealed traces of
gilding through the cracks in the surface pignents and let the owner to
the conclusion that Pontormo must
have painted his composition over an
earlier and possibly much more intreating work. After some besitation, he resolved to sacrifice Pontormo
on the altar of invenstigation, and was
rewanled by the discovery of a genuine
altarpince by Duccio da Ruonimegon,
the founder of the siences achool
1260-1312). Having been covered
up for so long, the early work was in
sacclient preservation, with colours
and gilding of extreme freshness and
beauty. The subject, a Madonna
and Child, surrounded by angels,
bears some resemblance in style to the
formous Gimshna Madonna in the
Ruscellai chapel of the Clurch of Santa
Marin Novella at Florence.
The picture left Florence and pass-

fumous Climahan Madonna in the Ruscellai chapel of the Climch of Santa Maria Novella at Florence.

The picture left Florence and passel, for a sum of 700,000 lire (about £7,000), into the hamls of Signor Verzoochi, of Milan. Shortly afterwards it hecame the property of a Venetian art-dea'er. Signor Balboni, who took it to Vienna, hopel to effect a saccessful sale there. For some reason the negotiations fell through, and the altarpiece was brought back to Venine at the leginning of this year. The Government now began to interest itself in the matter, to the common being the order of the day, the budget of the Minister of Fine Arts was not such as to permit him to purchase this valuable work of art for the nation, and he appealed to Competendatore Gualino, a wealthy business man and a keen connoisseur, hegging bin to do what he could to keep the treasure in Italy. Cummentatore Gualino decided to preclase the picture himself and signed a contract to that effect with Signor Balloni the price being fixed at two million line £20,000. What followed I will give in his own words:—

had obtained their purpose by an off of four million lire. I promptly ac dressed myself to the authorities an obtained an order for the sequestratio obtained an order for the sequestration of the picture, pending inquiries. We were only just in time. The precious panel had already been sent to an agent at Genoa to be shipped to the United States, and we rescued it literally from the wharf. A few hours more and Italy would have been deprived for ever of one of the most superh masterpieces of early Sienese art."

So the matter stands for the present It will be intresting to see whether the Old World or the New becomes the final resting-place of Duccio Madonna.—Ex.

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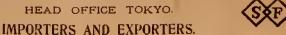
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